SPRING HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.-The to which the attention of our customers and the public is respectively tartied.

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WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Latest improvement. Office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. HUNT, WEDSTER & Co.'s

IMPROVED THAT STITCH SEWING MACHINES, fanofacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed to be any other machine. Hunt, Wenstry & Co., No. 459 Broadway.

THE PLACE TO BUY GAS FIXTURES.

Moses. Datter & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broadway, have now or exhibition their new Spring styles of Chandellers. Brackets & Co. & Co. A like display of choice Goods has never been made in New York. The prices are 25 per cent lower than last year.

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE-Mr. AHREN LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE—Mr. AHRENFREDT'S GERTIFICATE.

Masses. S. C. Hereines & Co.—Gentlamen: On the night of the
17th Inst., my store, Ho. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandles, was continuly destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy,
would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough
to have one of your Patent Champion Sales, which preserved unclured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes,
called boing eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and soorching
flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the
number for, were intrusted to a vanit in the wait—tony are a mass of
asing. Respectfully yours. CHARLES AHRENFELOT. the for, were intrusted to a chose Respectfully yours.

See Tork 76b. 18, 1938.

The above Bafe can be seen at our Depot.

S. G. Harring & Co.,

S. G. Har

No. 251 Broadway, cor Murray-st., opposite the SHOES FOR THE YOUNG AT CANTRELL'S .-- If

DARDES FOR THE TOUNG AT CANTRELL'S.—If parents want to have their children's feet properly clad, they ahould make their selections of Boors and Shozs for them from this extensive stock. An important item is, that he sells good, substantial, we slemade, comfortable and elegant articles, cheaphis Ladars' Gartras, for which he charges but it? and it? per pair, being striking instances of the liberality with which he treats his customers. Gartrast devotes ris whole time at No. 813 Broadway.

in ordices variety, and at prices in conformity with the times.

Silver plated Tea SETS 5 pieces. \$19 50; silver plated COFFEE
Tana, \$10; silver plated Cake Baskets. \$5.

V. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LADIES' SLIPPERS, TIES and BUSKINS, 6/ and Ladics' Gaiter Boots, 12/ and 14/ per pair, Children's Boots d Shoos, Indis Rubbers, &c., of all kinds. Every article that a raised in value before the panic has now been reduced to the sprice. J. B. Millier & Co., No. 387 Ganal at.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!—

B00,000 worth of Bughsh Carpeting at a transmondous reduction.

English Venuer Carpets 91, 101, and 111 per yard!

Bughsh Bunsans, Carpets 31, 41, and 51 per yard!

Beautiful Isonaus Carpets 31, 44, and 51 per yard!

Or. CLOTH 216, 31, and 41 per yard!

HIRAM ANDRESON, No. 29 Bowery.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS. G. S. Humphrey & Co., No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Offer an Immense Stock AT LESS THAN COST.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

upon by prelended radical once Trusses, which only enlarge gupture go to Benjamin's, No. I Barcisy-st. (opposite the A. House), an I got a Truss so easy that you will use it from the after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

New Work Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

Extra Inducements to Advertisers.

In the present stagnation of business, Advertising is more than ever necessary to those who would call public attention and patronage to articles which they wish to dispose of; and we have determined, for a short period, to offer to the publishers of books, dealers in dry goods, manufacturers of agricultural imp'ements, and mercoants in general, the opportunity of advertising in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, circulating all together more than 200,000 copies, at the rate of One Dollar a line for one insertion in all of these papers. This advantage, however, is not offered to the publishers of periodicals, or t dealers in patent medicines.

An Extra Tribune-History of the Present Great Awakening.

In compliance with the request of many correwe shall issue on Saturday. April 3, an EXTRA TRIBUNE, of eight pages, containing the substance of the Reports of the prevailing Religious Revival which have recently appeared in our columns, with other matter prepared for the occasion, all arranged in a manner to form a succinct history of this remarkable religious movement, with its various deeply interesting features, from its beginning to the date of the paper.

As we can print few copies beyond those ordered, all persons who may desire this EXTRA TRIBUNE. either to preserve or to circulate among their friends, are requested to send in their orders as promptly as possible. News venders will please pay attention to

100 copies..... 2 00 Copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise.

and directed to such addresses as may accompany the HORACE GREELEY & Co.. Tribune Office, New-York.

. If those who obtain signatures to the Pretest against the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will return them to this office, duly authenticated, we shall be happy to send them on promptly to Wash-

Who will help circulate Protests against the triumph of the Lecompton Swindle? Hours are precious-let them be improved!

Neither of the two steamers now due from Europe, the Fulton at this port and the Niagara at Halifar, had arrived at the hour of going to press.

It was stated yesterday by a Police Commis sioner that Mr. Allsop was in the city.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship North American, from Portland, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 11 o'clock. The succooding mail will be dispatched from this port by the Arabia, on Wednesday next.

By a late arrival at New-Orleans we have news from Mexico to the 21st inst. The civil war was raging with undiminished fury. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which the Zuloaga party claimed the victory. The new Government appeared to be gaining ground. A decisive battle will, it is thought, soon be fought on the road between Vera Oruz and the City of Mexico.

In Congress yesterday some Anti-Slavery resolu tions from Maine were presented to the SENATE. Mr. Mason objecting to their reception, Mr. Iverson ineffectually attempted to have the Volunteer bill taken up. The consideration of the Minneeota bill being resumed, a discussion aprang up touching the number of Representatives to which the proposed State was entitled. Without taking a vote, the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, after a conference with several members, announced that he should next Thursday, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill (which requires unanimous consent), and move the previous question upon it. Messrs. Grow. Washburne of Illinois, Thayer of Massachusetts, Davis of Indiana, Dean of Connecticut, and Covode, spoke against Lecompton, and Messrs. Peyton, Reilly, Moore and Boyce in its favor.

Our honored Senator PRESTON KING-who speaks so seldom yet so well that his taciturnity is a National loss-made last Tuesday an exposition of and argument against the Lecompton Fraud which, though among the briefest, is one of the most compact and convincing of any yet submitted. We print it herewith; for, though it may seem that nothing more need be offered in exposure and reprehension of that fraud, yet so many are apt to read partially and heedlessly that it is necessary to pile line upon line, precept on precept, until no person of decent intelligence shall have an excuse for countenancing the monster iniquity of our age. Mr. King is a Radical Democrat-one of the 120,000 electors of our State who supported Van Buren and Dix in 1848-one whom the Custom-House or the Treasury has not been able to debase to the level of John Cochrane and John Van Buren. We ask the Barnburners of other days to read and say whether they do or do not like the ring of this

The Senate of the United States has just solemnly adjudged that the People of Kansas have established Slavery by constitution and Popular Vote, and have asked admission into the Union as a Slave State. Mr. Crittenden moved, and the anti-Lecompton Senators voted, that said People of Kansas be allowed a fair chance to say whether they did really authorize this Constitution or not-but no: Messrs. Allen, Wright, Thomson & Co. held this matter already settled and made plain beyond controversy. Kansas is a Slave State-"as much a Slave State as South Carolina," says President Buchavan; and the Senate votes Amen.

It seems very odd that the slaveholders should all be fleeing from Kansas on the very heel of the consummation of this their signal triumph. Yet it is notorious that not only the slaves but the slaveholders have been quitting Kansas by scores for some months past. Maj. Buford, Col. Titus, and nearly all those who figured conspicuously in the struggle for "Law and Order" in 1856, are now out of the Territory; even Sheriff Jones prefers to be usually found East of the Kansas line, and none of the known ringleaders in the conspiracy to "crush out" Freedom in Kansas now venture to exhibit themselves on her soil unless guarded by United States soldiers or shielded by a Federal commission. Isn't it odd that there should be a Slave State wherein not only are negroes of all sorts amazingly scarce, but slaveholders and Slavery extensionists hardly dare call their souls their own?

The Vicksburg Whig (Miss.) publishes a letter from a Pre-Slavery man who was a member of the late Lecompton Constitutional Convention, yet who has recently returned to Mississippi. Being asked why he did so, he replies :

asked why he did so, he replies:

"My reason for leaving is, I think, a good one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, identified with politics. I, unfortunately for my future prospect in Kansas, have taken an active and rather prominent part. And now, to confees the truth and share the devil, we, the Pro-Slavery men, cannot expect any mercy or favors from the d—d Abolitionists; for, sithough we have been in a mitority ever since I came to Kansas, we have denied this, to prevent discouraging emigration from the South, and have bullied and swindled them in our elections, until even I admit they have a right to feel outraged. To-day they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer—the more so from the fact that the ensuing Spring's emigration will swell their majority to probably eight or ten to one; for our men are leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in."

—Why couldn't Aleck, Stephens be induced also

-Why couldn't Aleck. Stephens be induced also to "tell the truth and shame the devil?" It would save the House a desperate struggle.

The people of Massachusetts, like many other good Christians, detest the Fugitive Slave law. They have passed an act declaring that the execution of that law within the State shall work certain civil disabilities upon those engaged in enforcing it. Among other things, they have declared that no man holding the office of Slave-catching Commissioner, under the Federal Government, shall be eligible to office under the State Government. A Mr. Loring was found holding the offices of Slavecatching Commissioner and Judge of Probate at the same time. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the incompatibility of the offices under the law, addressed the Governor on the subject, with a view to Mr. Loring's removal. Gov. Banks

acted upon the suggestion, and removed him. Such is the action in the case of Mr. Edward Greeley Loring, which, we are ashamed to say, only a few newspapers in the City of Boston are found to approve. And we think some of the journals which approve the act of Gov. Banks in the removal in question, but couple their approval with flatfooted assertions that portions of the law under which the act was done are "clearly un-"constitutional"-The Evening Post, for example-might better have spared themselves this superfluous frankness. It smacks too much of an era which is rapidly passing away. It is full time the rights of the States were declared and upheld in the North with a manly determination to vindicate the true principles of the Federal Union and the personal liberty of the citizen, against the

encroachments of Federal power. The public mind bears heavily in this direction. and the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts, under which Loring was removed, is an evidence of the fact. We do not desire to see the public sentiment retreat in the least from the spirit of that law, but rather to advance from its positions. That law does nothing but define the status of certain citizens of Massachusetts, and this the State has unquestionable authority to do. It simply declares the broad principle that certain voluntary acts of the citizen shall work certain civil disabilities. This general principle is a sound one. Whether or no that law may or may not overstep the nicely drawn line of the lawyers, at some points, we do not know, and very little do we care. It is enough for us that the general principle of it is sound and healthy, and calculated to work exceeding good results. On this ground we would maintain and defend it, and demand its unflinching application. This we hope, and we believe, is the spirit of Massachusetts, and the determination of her people.

It is said that this spirit is factious and not national, and it is in the mouth of timidity and stupidity everywhere that all this aind of legislation is to be condemned for the spirit of aggression and resistance to Federal authority it discloses. But the spirit of encreachment and aggression comes entirely from the other side. It came originally from those who enacted the Fugitive law. This law was passed eight years ago as a healing measure, under the oily and delusive suggestions of concession, conciliation and compremise. How well it has answered its purpose, let the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts, and the removal of Loring under it, answer. But it is sheer importinence to urge that these are acts of causeless hostility to any other portion of the Republic, or the evidence of fanatical insubordination to Federal authority. They are, on the contrary, the enacted and executed determination of resolute and clearheaded men, who know their rights and mean to maintain them. We rest securely in the belief that no Free State, whether Massachusetts or Wisconsin, or any other, will take any step back ward in its resistance to the stealthy and daily extending approaches of an overbearing central We look upon the removal of Judge Loring as

after the late judicial action in Wisconsin, one of the most manly acts of the Free States in hostility to an unconstitutional domination. It is an exhibition of a preper spirit, under constitutional sanctions, and resting on the clearest moral and legal right. The event, we trust, inaugurates a new era in Free-State administration. The timidity of the North on such points has hitherto been proverbial, ard in marked contrast with the bold and more independent action of the Slave States. When, we would like to inquire, have they hesitated to pass such laws as they deemed advisable in regard to persons within their limits, where their action bore upon the Slavery question? Do they not destroy what they call incendiary publications? Do they not banish citizens from their soil? Do they not imprison and sell into Slavery such persons as they please, and do they not refuse to be called to account therefor? But the patient, long-suffering people of the Free States, have been educated in a different school. They have had conservative teachers. who have taught them to regard the dictate of the Federal Government as sacred, to be obeyed with unquestioning submission. But now for the first time, almost, they have ventured upon the ground of asserting a practicul hostility to obnoxious Federal legislation. For this they are set upon by the whole pack of Pro-Slavery hounds, both in and out of the Free States, while some of those who should sustain the policy in question seem alarmed at its boldness. This is a natural tremor after so long a career of deferential submission, but it is a phase of the case that will quickly wear off. The public is shead of its guides. The North is upon solid ground in resisting the aggressions of Slavery, whether legislative or judicial, and a little experience and a little practice are orly needed to give our people a proper confidence in resisting those encroachments by State action. We welcome this act of Massachusetts as a pioneer movement. We greet it, not as a consummation but as an earnest of what the future holds in store in the same general line of legislation. State Rights have long been in a state of suspension in the North. We take this act as an evidence of a wholesome change. It is the first move ment after a long sleep, and is encouraging as an indication that the patient still lives and is beginning to be convalescent.

If the State of Louisiana has not actually author ized the revival of the slave-trade, under a very thin disguise, it has certainly come remarkably near to it for a first trial. That revival it was proposed to bring about under color of the following bill, some time since introduced into the Louisiana House of Representatives by the Hon. J. W. Taylor of East Feliciana:

"As Act to grant the authority of the State of Louisians for the Importation of Free Black Laborers within the State." SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly on sened, That Jes. H. Brigham and his associates be and they are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for sericulture and other laboring purposes, twenty-fire hundred fire Africans: Provided, they shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years, which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than fifteen years."

This bill passed the House with hardly any opposition, and in the Senate it was only got rid of by a motion for poetponement, which was advocated exclusively on the ground that, before adopting so important a movement, full time should be allowed to the public and the press for the thorough discussion of this new policy. Even in this way the bill was postponed by a majority of two only.

Having obtained this strong expression of legislative opinion in their favor, we should not be at all surprised if the advocates for the revival of the slave-trade should proceed to carry out their scheme without waiting for any further legislation on the subject. In fact, a law passed by this very Legislature, by virtue of which all colored persons coming voluntarily within the State are liable to be seized and sold into perpetual Slavery, one half the proceeds to go to the informer, the other half to the State, might, it appears to us, be made to serve the purpose of the slave-trade revivalists even more effectually than the bill introduced by their partisan. Mr. Taylor. It would only be necessary to induce your "free Africans" to volunteer -according to the scheme of Mr. Taylor-to emigrate from the coast of Africa into Louisiana "for agriculture and other laboring purposes." Having arrived in the River Mississippi, of course they would fall at once under the law above recited, and might be sold, one half the proceeds to go to the informers, who in this case might be James H. Brigham and his associates, and the other half by way of bonus to the State. In this way all the shamming and fermality of an apprenticeship for fifteen years, or any longer period, would be avoided. Within the brief space of ten days the newly arrived Africans might be reduced to the condition of absclute slaves under the laws of Louisiana, with no kind of doubt or question hanging over the title. It appears to us that this nodus operandi would be free from many plausible objections to the apprenticeship scheme, and we ommend it accordingly to the consideration of the Hon. J. W. Taylor, James H. Brigham and his associates, and The New-Orleans Delta.

The morals of Capt. Durham, of the bark Adriatic, seem to concern some of our cotemporaries deeply. As sailors, the French are incorriible blunderers. As jurists, they have the reputafor of arrogance and harehness toward all foreigners. Capt. Durham, following the law of the sea intelligently, and, so far as we can perceive from the authentic statements of the transaction, doing his whole duty in the premises, came in collision with the steamer Lyonnais and sunk her, in despite of his best Yankee seamanship, and solely through the dogged stupidity of the French navigators of that craft. Never dreaming of culpability himself. he put himself within the clutches of French law. Two several tribunals, before which his case was brought, could not convict him of decelication of

duty, and gave a verdict of acquittal. brought up before a third, which reversed the former judgments and muleted him in enormous demages. The decree was the loss of Capt. Durham's vessel and the ruin of small and innocent owners. Under these circumstances, Capt. Durham resorted to his wits, broke through the meshes of the law, and brought off his vessel. For this he is condemned as a very immoral man. We dissent from the judgment. We believe he acted under a keen sense of wrong and outrage, from which he had but one possible method of escape. That method he adopted, and, it seems to us, with a proper spirit. We rejoice in his success.

Gov. Wise's reassembly of the Virginia Legis lature in special session seems thus far to have proved entirely successful, and to have given effectual support to the Internal Improvement policy of which the Governor is so zealous an advocate. Six bills giving sid to as many companiesaccording to the Virginia fashion of making the State a partner in all railroad enterprises to which individuals will subscribe a certain amount-have stready passed the Legislature, not by any logrolling process, but each upon its own merits. These roads are not new enterprises, but unfinished works, which the present State aid will carry far toward completion. The spirit and enterprise, of Virginia in this matter is highly commendable, and might perhaps be advantageously imitated at

We hear from Albany with regret that some friends of a Registry Law begin to think there is not time to act on the subject at this Session. There never will be time, if the enemies of Registration are allowed their way. The naked, notorious truth is, that Sham Democracy gains an advantage of from Ten to Forty thousand votes at each State Election by Illegal Voting, and is not disposed to forego that advantage. No matter what pretexts may from time to time be set up, reluctance to have our Elections decided by the legal voters only is the meinspring of all the objections urged to Registration. Overbear this, and there would remain only the convicted felons, who want to vote and don't like to be challenged off as felons, to resist a Registry Law. The members representing the habitually defrauded parties ought to fix an early specified day for considering this subject, and then ait out the debate the second or third evening and pass the bill. It would be a public shame an calamity to have a Registry defeated.

We shell feel obliged if The TRISUNE will inform us how the money is to be obtained any sooner, or the Canals more quickly completed, under its policy of levying the entire tax for two years, than if extended over a period of eighteen years. [Jour. of Com.

Answer .- If the Legislature proceeds at once to renew the Extra Mill Tax of last year, which will produce \$1,500,000, and toll the Central Railroad so as to produce \$500,000 more, there will be \$2,000,000 provided beyond contingency, and the contractors may push forward their work as fast as they choose. But to refer the matter to a Popular Vote, is to leave everything in doubt and under paralysis up to next November, and then, in case of a favorable vote, await the action of the next Legislature, which, judging by analogy, will hardly have set the contractors at work again much before April, 1859. We should prefer to have the Canal nearly finished by that time. But, beside this, we are opposed to increasing the State debt. Why should we shrink from a tax which is much less than is paid in Ohio and other States? Two years of it will suffice, so let us pay as we go.

The indications in the House point to a week's talk or practical truce on Lecompton, and then a short, sharp, decisive struggle to commence next week. We cannot predict the result; but the Lecomptonites have manifestly gained courage since Secretary Cobb peddled off his last batch of Treasury Notes. Western Horses at \$150 each, Corn at 98 cents per bushel at Fort Leavenworth, with a boundless demand for Beef Cattle at one's own price, are very powerful arguments, and may conquer. We will see. - week.

Siz: In your issue of the 24th, you say that the Central Rail; oad should be made to contribute to the Causi Revenues, be cause (among other reasons) the State has made the Central route what it is, "a succession of cities and villages," &c. If this is good logic, should not some of the revenues of the Canal have been appropriated toward paying the stockholders of the "old Genesee Turnpike" for the ruin the Canal brought on that pioneer

Please favor your readers with a reply.
NON-STOCKHOLDER. -What is the man driving at? We urged that the Central Railroad should pay tolls, because among other reasons) the State, by its Great Canal, and made the Central route the best in the Union for a Railroad-that is to say, the Railroad should pay, for benefits conferred, what it agreed to pay when chartered. Now if the old Genesee Turnpike made the fortune of the Erie Canal, then "Non-Stockholder" has made a point; if not, not,

"B. P." writes us under a misapprehension if ne supposes that we object to applications to Members of Congress for such Reports, &c., as are printed at the public expense. On the contrary, we hold that every one who can make a good use of one of these should not hesitate to ask his Representative to send it to him. As to Speeches, the case is very different. B. P. puts it in this way:

case is very different. B. P. puts it in this way:

"It is true that they are printed at the cost of the Member, and you sak, "Why should you read at the cost of your Member of Congress! Are you not as able to pay for what you want as the is to pay for you?"

"To which allow me to reply that when a Member of Congress goes to the express purpose of giving them, away to parties who will read them; and therefore those who write to him for copies thereof are simply siding him in carrying out his own design, so that this case is not analogous to 'requiring your merchant to keep you supplied with the and coffee without charge."

"Let me illustrate my position by stating a case in point. The Hon. William H. Seward has lately delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, which I have read in the columns of This Trausure with greet pleasure and satisfaction. In my opinion, he has therein laid down doctrines and principles which, if generally adopted by the people of this country, would be productive of much good, and promote immensely the welfare and prespective four country.

Now, appose it was in my power to place a copy, of this squeed in the bands of one or more hundreds of people who had not read it.

speech in the hands of one or more hundreds of people who had not read it?

Would there be any impropriety in my writing to Mr. Seward (which by the way! have done) to furnish me with that number of copies for distribution?

"If he has not had them printed, he will, of course, he unable for furnish me with them; and if he has, am I not actually adding him in carrying out the very object for which he has them prunted? him in carrying cut the very copect for which he has them printed?

"You need to complain in The Triburar that Members of Congress used to 'seli,' as you said, 'cart loads of Books, &c., which they had voted themselves,' and now you seem to think they built not to be required to distribute them. As to the time consumed 'in directing and franking them,' the Member during that time is receiving pay to the tune of \$5.000 per year, while in my case, if Mr. Seward sends me copies of his speech, which he will undoubtedly), I shall receive no pay for directing them, nor will have the franking privilege, but will have to saddle my own pocket with the expense of postage, &c. But this communication is already longer than I intended to make it, so I will close, and remain.

-To all which, we say only that there is one safe, general, universal rule-"Let every tub stand on its own bottom." Mr. Seward has doubtless just made an excellent speech-everybody seems to agree on that point-but how this fact should impose on him the cost and labor of sending that speech gratuitously to all who want and all who can be induced to read it, we do not perceive. We print an excellent newspaper-so the world says-ore which is capable of doing a great deal of good if well disseminated-but we nevertheless are not willing to give it away. We believe twice as

do so much good as the present circulation. Mr. Seward may be able and willing to give away his speeches by the cord-on that point we have no knowledge-but there are scores of Members who are daily called upon to send lots of speeches-not their own merely-to A, B, and C, just as if speeches cost nothing. This is all wrong. If their pay is too large (as we think it is) cut it down; but don't tax all to pay them exorbitantly, and then ask them to give the surplus back to a part in the shape of speeches. Let Members be paid fairly. and let those who want speeches pay for themthere is no better rule.

I INCYAL MAIL STRASSICIOS ARASS

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858. The Democratic Senators have overruled Mr. Mason and determined to push Minnesota through as fast as possible. The hope is to get three more votes in the House for Lecompton.

The impracticablences of a few Republican men bers who don't want to vote for Crittenden's amendment, renders the defeat of Lecompton very doubt ful. The prespect to-day is far from encouraging. As the vote is, however, postponed till Thursday, the present difficulties may be overcome by that

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Senate's Committee on Territories will report at once a bill for a Judicial District in Arizona. They so decided this morning. Senator Gwin will move his Territorial bill as a substitute, and support it by a

strong speech.

The Select Committee, raised by Mr. Florence' The Select Committee, raised by Mr. Florence's resolution to invest gate the circumstances connected with the purchase of the site of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the Pest Office in Philadelphia, to-day examined ex-Postmaster-General Campbell, who entered into a minute history of the transaction, and spoke of the care he took not to pay for the property more than it was worth. Several weeks ago a rumor reached him that a high officer of the Government had received a fee from the bank, and he ascertained that John Miller, late Postmaster of Philadelphia, was the person implicated in the charge. Subsequently, in conversation, Mr. Miller informed him that after the purchase was effected, Mr. Allibone, President of the bank, gave him what he considered himself entitled to for services rendered in perfecting the sale. Mr. Campbell said that until recently he knew of nobody connected with the Post-Office Department thus participating in such a transaction.

of nobody connected with the Post-Office Department thus participating in such a transaction.

Mr. Thomas Allibone was then examined. He said that after the property had been offered to the Government, Mr. Miller, by instruction of the Poetmaster-General, called on him as to the price of the site, and was informed, in response to his inquiry, that \$250,000 was the lowest sum, without any commissions, that it would be sold for. That amount was paid by a Government check. Mr. Miller afterward asked Mr. Allibone to give him what his services were werth, and he himself suggested \$25,000. Mr. Allibone gave him a check for \$8,000 and another for \$13,000. There was no previous sgreement. was no previous agreement.

Cel. John Oakford, late chief clerk in the Post-Of-

fice Department, testified that it was not known nor suspected, at the time of the purchase, that any officer was to have a pecuniary interest in the transaction.

During the speaking is the House this evening nearly all the seats were deserted, and when the adjournment took place, at 9 o'clock, only three members were present.

bers were present.

Lewiston B. Harding, Register and Disbursing Clerk of the Navy Department, a position he has held since 1831, died auddenly last night. He was yester day apparently in good health.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 25, 1858. The business of the morning hour was unimportant with the exception of the presentation of some Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine. Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine.

Mr. MASON (Va.) objected to them in strong terms,
as disrespectful to Congress, the Judiciary and the

Mr. FESSENDEN (Maine) defended them, saying

he indorsed them fully.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) presented a similar AntiSlavery remonstrance, but couched in temperate language, from the Society of Friends of New-York.

Petitions from Commander Jackson, of the Navy,
for arrearage of pay; and presenting additional evidence in the case of Anson Dart, were presented and

Reperts were made against a grant to beautify the Custom-House at Burlington, lows; and against remunerating Captain Campbell's company in the war of 1812.

A recolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Savy to inform the Senate of the espablifies of the ship Franklin to be converted into a screw

steamer.

Buls were passed for the erection of additional land offices in California; and for the relief of William

Allen, of Portland, Maine.

The bill for the general introduction of an international code of marine signals, was reported from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) made an ineffectual motion to

Mr. IVERSON [Ga.] made an ineffectual motion to take up the Army bill.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minneauta was therefore resumed, the question being on Mr. Douglas's motion to strike out the second section of the bill, to the effect that the State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional number as the census may show—Mr. Douglas's object ber as the census may show—air. Deugias's object being to give the State three representatives, in accordance with her actual population, instead of taking the incomplete census returns as a basis of calculation, which only give two and a moisty.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) and others proposed technical amendments, but expressed no vital difference of opinion, with the exception of Mr. BROWN (Miss.), who profested against apportioning the representation

opinion, with the exception of Mr. BROWN (Miss.), who protested against apportioning the representation on guess-work. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota because he wished to keep faith on the Slavery question, but there are many portions of the Constitution to which he objected, especially the basis of the franchise, which allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote, and also half-breeds and Indians who have adopted habits of civilization, such as pauts, spurs and shirt-collars, and the ability to get druck, and thus fixed up, fulfull the constitutional escentials of the ballot-box.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. We have only before us the legal evidence of 145,000 inhabitants, and he did not see why Minnesota should have three Representatives, when the State of Vermont, with 300,000, has only three. He was in favor of allowing one Representative now, and more as the new census, hereafter to be taken, shall show she is entitled to, and made a motion to that effect. This motion, he said, would admit he now, and she could make a new census, and send

thow, and she could make a new census, and send urns. Further desultory discussion occurred on the clause

Mr. JOHNSON (Penn.) was in favor of the section as its stands. He denied that the Federal Government can go into a sovereign State to fix the qualifications

of voters.

Mr. MASON (Vs.) opposed allowing Minnesota three Representatives, inasmuch as the constitutional proportion is one Representative for 92,009 inhabitants, while Minnesota has only an official record of 149,000. Hence it is absolutely forbidden by the Federal Constitution to give her undue political weight.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) was for adhering strictly are constitution.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) was for adhering strictly to the Constitution, and giving only one Representative. Conjectural computations would be dangerous. Every Representative from the old States now represents a large surplus, and it would not be fair to give a new State an apportionment in 1808, while the old obes retain the apportionment of the year 1850. Finally, Mr. TOOMBS (Gs.) moved that Minnesota be permitted to have three Representatives until her census is rectiled, and thereafter such number as the census may show her entitled to. the census may show her entitled to.

Without taking a vote the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) proposed the naming of an arrly day for the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Kaneas. He thought it best to have an understanding in the matter, so that nobody shall understanding in the matter, so that nobody shall the control of the co

e taken by surprise.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said that the House had been behaving the questions involved in that bill for time years, and nearly all this Session. Thus Kansas resticn blocks up public as well as private business, ie was, therefore, ready to meet the question to-day to morrow, with or without further debate. He thought it due to the interests of the country that the

many copies, gives away right and left, would not common consent they agree to take up the bill to me

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Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) and others objected to the ground that the House was unusually thin. When there was a full House they could, by comme con-

there was a full House they could, by commun concept, fix a day.

Mr. STEPHENS having been asked by several members to fix a day, named Tuesday, April 6.

Mr. CAMPBELLs suggested next Tuesday.

Mr. STEPHENS thought that too stort a time.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the House had agreed on the first Monday of June for adjournment. It would be impossible to get through the public business by that time unless the earliest possible day should be fixed for the vote on the Kansas question.

Mr. MONTGOMERT (Pann.) had no doubt if the matter was not new preased, an arrangement mighs be made, which would be estusfactory to sit perties.

Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his auggestion for the present, in the belief that such an arrangement will be made. When a day was fixed, he would associate the fectual effort to report a bill for the Committee of Ways and Means, regulating the mode and manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue.

The House went into Committee on the Defisiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. PEYTON (Ky.) made a speech in favor of the admission of Kanses under the Lecompton Constitution.

He predicted the most dispatrous consequences from

Appropriation bill.

Mr. PEYTON (Ky.) made a speech in favor of the admission of Kanssa under the Lecompton Constitution.

He predicted the most disastrous consequences from the defeat of the bill, and accused the Republicasy with keeping open the agitation to promote the Presidential electioneering purposes.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) spoke of the injustice and oppression of the attempt to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution against which they have presented in the most solemn forms. The people were fulled into security by Executive promises that the Constitution should be submitted, but were betrayed by fisual and violence, and now the last act in the drama is accush to be consummated. Tae people of Kansas were true to their great inheritance, and would not submit to gross usurpation upon their political rights—for which they were characterized faisely by the President as rebellious. But Mr. Grow believed, with Jessenson, that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Those who submit to usurpation are worthy to be slaves. While the attempt is made to force on Kansas an odious despotism and to propagate human hondage, there can be no peace in Kansas.

Mr. REILLY (Ps.) maintained the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Lacompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union, the Legislature can at any time pass an act providing for amending and submitting it to the people, and no power outside of the State can interfere. He knew not what his fate would be for voting for the Kansas bill: but if his constituents think that he has done wrong, they have the right to send another to take him place.

Mr. THAYER (Mass.) said that whatever blume.

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place.

Mr. THAYER (Mass.) said that whatever blams or cause exists for disunion attaches to the Slave Power, which for many years has controlled the Democratic party. He spoke of the decline of Slavery, both in a moral and political aspect.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) announced that he would extract the state of the state

ment had been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL (O.) explained, saying that various gentlemen had been consulted.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) had no objection to Mr. Stephase making the motion. That was as far as he (Grow) and his friends could go to-day. If all sides consecution Thursday next, the bill can then be taken up.

Mr. STEPHENS said that Mr. Grow correctly understood the matter; no motion would be made till

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that by this arrangement no advantage could be taken by either party.

Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.) said that he wished to offer Mr. STEPHENS replied that this arrangement

would not preclude him.

Mr. FLORENCE (Penn.) and others thought that

there was some discrepancy between the statements of Messrs. Campbell and Stephens.

The latter repeated that he designed nothing more than to move on Thursday to take the bill from the Sperker's table.

Speaker's table.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said that this was satisfactory to him and those with whom he acts.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Pa.) wished to know whether Mr. Stephens would move to take up the bill merely for discussion, or to put it on its passage.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he intended to move the previous question. If the majority want debate, they could vote down the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, that if the latter was agreed to the bill would be open for amendment or discussion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, that it is relief to, the bill would be open for amendment or discussion, at the pleasure of the House. He assured gentlement that neither he nor air. Stephens desired to take advantage of either side.

This arrangement seemed to be perfectly understood

by the House.

Mr. MOORE (Ala) made a speech in defense of the South. There is comething that she loves more than the Union, and will defend to the last extremity, ramely, her equality, constitutional rights and inde-

tamely, her equality, constitutional rights and the endence.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.), representing the Contressional District which gave the largest Republican majority in the last Presidential election in the United States, protested, in the name of 30,000 of his contituents, against consummating what they considered the crime of forcing Slavery upon the free people of Karsas against their expressed will and by means of the Lecompton Constitution. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the honor and plighted faith of the nation, and had opened up a Slavery agitation which would never cease until that wrong was righted. The Administrations of both Pierce and Buchanan had proved hostile to Freedom. The former deserved the contempt, and the latter wrong was righted. The Administrations of both Pierce and Buchanan had proved hostile to Proedom. The former deserved the contempt, and the latter merited the execration of posterity. The history of the outrages in Kansaa was a blot upon the secutions of the nation, and, were it not for the official proofs, the accounts of them in after time would be considered merely as a romance of rascality. The Governors who had been sent there had either been removed or compelled to resign for attempting to hold the scales of justice even between the contending parties. Like Saturn drowning successively all his children, the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations had drowned successively all their Kansas Governors. The Slave Power was constantly aggressive; and like the controlling power in the French Rvolution, it marched from crimes to amostics, and from amnestics to crimes. He felt proud of the noble State which he in part represented for the position her representstives in both Houses have taken on the semission of Kansas. The people behind them stord representatives in both Houses have taken on the mission of Kansas. The people behind them slike a wall of fire against that hideous deformity, Lecompton Constitution, resisting all appliances, and forever condemning that outrage—

"Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

He closed by severely denouncing the provisions of the Lecempton Constitution, and predicting further enormities if it passed. So far as regarded this de-claring of the election of the Legislature on the 4th of January, while King Calhoun had words of fairness on his lips, there was consivance in h a heart.

January, while King Calhoun had words of farnesse or his lips, there was comivance in h s heart.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said that he did all in his power to effect Mr. Buchanan's election, but that he discented from his views on the Kanasa question, believing that the Executive had committed a great political mistabe, and a fundamental error. The so-called Lecempton Constitution was a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Kansar-Nohraaka act, and in direct conflict with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as enunciated by the Cinciunsti resolutions, in the letter of Mr. Buchanan accepting the nomination, is his Inaugural Address, and in the letter of instructions to Gov. Walker. He said that the Lecompton Constitution was conceived in fraud, and that it was now sought to be forced on an unwilling and protesting people. He hoped the Lecompton Constitution would follow the Topeks Constitution to an infamous grave, rever to be disturbed.

Mr. DEAN (Conm.) said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas with Slavery, if every man there desired it. He considered that the Misseuri Compsonise was repealed to wreat the Torritories from fresom. The prominent reason why he would vote against Lecompton was, that he would never recognize property in man. He hoped the day would come when infidelity would give place to practical Christatty.

Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) pursued a line of argument in

when infidefity would give place to practical Cursarity.

Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) pursued a line of argument in accordance with the opinion on the Dred Scott case, to show on what alight pretents the North get up, excitements on the subject of Slavery. He advocated the Lecompton Constitution, and said that the party represented by Gerrit Smith are the friends of the alayer, but the great object of the Drec Soil esqualization is power, and the Slavery question was brought in to assist in obtaining poeression of the Government if they should succeed, animated as they are by hatred of the South, that section would consider whether it could expect any further justice in the Union, and whether the time has not come for it to take its destinics into its own hands.

whether the time has not come for it to take as destinies into its own hands.

Mr. COVODE (Pa.) said that the President had trampled on law and justice, and given countessage to meet infameus frauds in Kansas.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. J.) made a speech in favor of the bill for the distribution of lands among the States, for the promotion of education and agriculture.

Adjourned.

Western Emigration. Western emigration has fairly set in. The number emigrates passing through the city is very large and daily increases. The Pacific Radroad takes to over a hundred a day, and the Missauri River steams are grounded.

ere cronded.